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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2166	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/629,464	ELLIS ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Shew-Fen Lin	2166	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _21 April 2006_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-38_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-38_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

PTOL-326 (Rev. 1-04)   Office Action Summary   Part of Paper No./Mail Date 20060629

DETAILED ACTION

a. This action is responsive to amendment filed on April 21, 2006.

b. Claims 1-38 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1, 5, 7, 9, 11, 16, and 38 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 1, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 38 recites the limitation "updating and verifying a plurality of tasks related to data to be acquired from a database" which is not supported by the disclosure. The disclosure states " the data required from a specific business unit, e.g. data CD from business unit C,..., is updated and verified as task T1," (page 10, paragraph 2). As disclosed in the specification, tasks are managed by application server manager to update and verify the data (page 10, paragraph 3). Therefore, claims 1, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 38 are indefinite as it is unclear what "updating and verifying" are related to, data or tasks.

Regarding claims 16 and 38, the phrase "such as" renders the claim indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitations following the phrase are part of the claimed invention. See MPEP § 2173.05(d).

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Claim 1 is not limited to tangible embodiments. " A computer readable medium comprising computer readable instructions" cited in the claim 1 is not disclosed in the specification regarding what type of computer readable medium is referred to. The medium is not limited to tangible embodiments; it could be either tangible embodiments (e.g. disk, memory) or intangible embodiments (e.g. signal, carrier wave). As such, the claim is not limited to statutory subject matter and is therefore non-statutory. The claim will be favorably considered if "storage media" replaced the word "medium" in the claims.

Response to Amendment and Remarks

Applicant's amendments and remarks have been fully and carefully considered but are moot in view of new/old grounds of rejection. In response to these amendments, upon further search the Examiner has found the prior art reference of Day et al. (US Patent 6,990,532), in combining with Cooperstone et al. (US Publish 2002/0022982), teaches " a presentation tier including a page data structure providing a generalized view of data for a page supplemented by metadata for field labels, domain lists, edit rule definitions, and help content" and "updating and verifying a plurality of tasks related to data to be acquired from a database such that all of the

plurality of tasks may be completed, verified, and error free in order to build a page data model

from the data". Refer to the corresponding sections of the claim analysis for details.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the

claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various

claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any

evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out

the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later

invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c)

and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-11, 13-27, and 34-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Cooperstone et al. (US Publish 2002/0022982, hereinafter referred as Cooperstone) in view

of Day et al. (US Patent 6,990,532, hereinafter referred as Day).

As to claim 1, Cooperstone discloses a method of providing client services comprising:

providing a distributed Internet application (DIA) (Internet-based administration

services, Figure 1, paragraph [0021], lines 1-6,paragraph [0023], lines 1-3) linked to a

presentation tier (interface tier reads on presentation tier, Figure 3, item 68, paragraph [[0051]),

an integration tier (Figure 3,item 50, paragraph [0053]) and a business tier (Figure 3, item 58,

paragraph [0053], lines 1-3), whereby a presentation tier including a page data structure

providing a generalized view of data for a page (Figures 6 and 13) supplemented by metadata for

field labels (Figure 13, "First name", "Last name",..), domain lists (Figure 6, item 96), edit rule

definitions (Figure 13, "Social Security Number") , and help content (Figure 13, "help"); and

coupling an application service to the presentation tier (different applications link to

interface tier, Figures 3 and 8) to determine task sequencing (suggest action/procedure based on

information provided by user, Figure 4, paragraph [0027], lines 6-11, paragraph [0028]) for

updating and verifying a plurality of tasks related to data to be acquired from a database such

that all of the plurality of tasks may be completed, verified, and error free in order to build a page

data model from the data (tasks in change "update" address, Figure 7a, paragraph [0108]-[0111],

every task like "login", "address change", involving update/verify data in order to complete tasks

without error) .

Cooperstone discloses the elements of claim 1 as noted above but does not explicitly

disclose a page data structure providing a generalized view of data for a page supplemented by

metadata.

Day discloses using stored metadata to control the overall layout of an HTML/XML page

(column 10, lines 19-22, lines 30-34).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify Cooperstone's disclosure to use metadata to supplement a generalized view of pages as taught by Day for the purpose of controlling the layout of pages (column 10, lines 30-34, Day). The skilled artisan would have been motivated to improve the invention of Cooperstone per the above by presenting dynamically generated HTML pages to the browser (column 4, lines 16-24, Day).

As to claim 2, Cooperstone discloses providing a plurality of business units of a provider of the DIA in the business tier (different type of administrative services, like payroll, insurance, retirement,.. paragraph [0022], lines 5-17), the business units being accessible through the integration tier (seamless access business units through integration tier, paragraph [0053], lines 1-6).

As to claim 3, Cooperstone discloses providing a data tier for accessing data from any of the business units designated by a user of the DIA (Figure 3, item 60, paragraph [0023], lines 13-14).

As to claim 4, Cooperstone discloses the elements of claim 1 as noted above but does not explicitly disclose a page data structure controlled by the presentation tier.

Day discloses using stored metadata to control the overall layout of an HTML/XML page (column 10, lines 19-22, lines 30-34).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention

was made to modify Cooperstone's disclosure to use metadata to supplement a generalized view

of pages as taught by Day for the purpose of controlling the layout of pages (column 10, lines

30-34, Day). The skilled artisan would have been motivated to improve the invention of

Cooperstone per the above by presenting dynamically generated HTML pages to the browser

(column 4, lines 16-24, Day).

As to claims 5 and 9, Cooperstone discloses a system with methods /means / system for

providing client services (business subscribers or clients, paragraph [0024], lines 8-9) with the

assistance of a single source (integrated system ad business process, paragraph [0022], lines 1-5)

comprising:

a distributed Internet application (DIA) maintained by an assisting party (integrated

system ad business process, paragraph [0022], lines 1-5);

a computer system for accessing the DIA by a user (access using standard Web browser

or other user interface, Figure 8, paragraph [0025], lines 1-3, paragraph [0051]);

the DIA including a presentation tier (interface tier reads on presentation tier, Figure 3,

item 68, paragraph [[0051]),), an integration tier (Figure 3,item 50, paragraph [0053]) and a

business tier (Figure 3, item 58, paragraph [0053], lines 1-3), whereby a presentation tier

including a page data structure providing a generalized view of data for a page (Figures 6 and

13) supplemented by metadata for field labels (Figure 13, "First name", "Last name",..), domain

lists (Figure 6, item 96), edit rule definitions (Figure 13, "Social Security Number") , and help

content (Figure 13, "help");

an application service coupling the integration tier and the presentation tier (different

applications link to interface tier, Figures 3 and 8) to determine task sequencing for updating and

verifying a plurality of tasks related to data to be acquired from a database such that all of the

plurality of tasks may be completed, verified, and error free in order to build a page data model

from the data (tasks in change "update" address, Figure 7a, paragraph [0108]-[0111], every task

like "login", "address change", involving update/verify data in order to complete tasks without

error) in the presentation tier (suggest action/procedure based on information provided by user,

Figure 4, paragraph [0027], lines 6-11, paragraph [0028]); and

a plurality of business units of the assisting party being provided in the business tier

(different type of administrative services, like payroll, insurance, retirement,.. paragraph [0022],

lines 5-17), the business units being accessible through the integration tier (seamless access

business units through integration tier, paragraph [0053], lines 1-6).

Cooperstone discloses the elements of claim 1 as noted above but does not explicitly

disclose a page data structure providing a generalized view of data for a page supplemented by

metadata.

Day discloses using stored metadata to control the overall layout of an HTML/XML page

(column 10, lines 19-22, lines 30-34).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention

was made to modify Cooperstone's disclosure to use metadata to supplement a generalized view

of pages as taught by Day for the purpose of controlling the layout of pages (column 10, lines

30-34, Day). The skilled artisan would have been motivated to improve the invention of

Cooperstone per the above by presenting dynamically generated HTML pages to the browser (column 4, lines 16-24, Day).

As to claims 6 and 10, Cooperstone discloses a data tier coupled to the business tier and including data from any of the business units designated by the user (Figure 3, item 60, Figure 8, paragraph [0023], lines 13-14).

As to claim 7, Cooperstone discloses a method of providing client services (business subscribers or clients, paragraph [0024], lines 8-9) comprising:

maintaining a distributed Internet application (DIA) by a single source (integrated system ad business process, paragraph [0022], lines 1-5) providing multiple business units (different type of administrative services, like payroll, insurance, retirement,... paragraph [0022], lines 5-17);

including in the DIA, a presentation tier (interface tier reads on presentation tier, Figure 3, item 68, paragraph [[0051]),), an integration tier (Figure 3,item 50, paragraph [0053]) and a business tier (Figure 3, item 58, paragraph [0053], lines 1-3) whereby a presentation tier including a page data structure providing a generalized view of data for a page (Figures 6 and 13) supplemented by metadata for field labels (Figure 13, "First name", "Last name",..), domain lists (Figure 6, item 96), edit rule definitions (Figure 13, "Social Security Number") , and help content (Figure 13, "help");

coupling an application service in the integration tier to the presentation tier (different applications link to interface tier, Figures 3 and 8) to determine task sequencing for updating and

verifying a plurality of tasks related to data to be acquired from a database such that all of the

plurality of tasks may be completed, verified, and error free in order to build a page data model

from the data (tasks in change "update" address, Figure 7a, paragraph [0108]-[0111], every task

like "login", "address change", involving update/verify data in order to complete tasks without

error) in the presentation tier (suggest action/procedure based on information provided by user,

Figure 4, paragraph [0027], lines 6-11, paragraph [0028]); and

providing the multiple business units of the single source in the business tier (different

type of administrative services, like payroll, insurance, retirement,... paragraph [0022], lines 5-

17), the business units being accessible through the integration tier (seamless access business

units through integration tier, paragraph [0053], lines 1-6).

Cooperstone discloses the elements of claim 1 as noted above but does not explicitly

disclose a page data structure providing a generalized view of data for a page supplemented by

metadata.

Day discloses using stored metadata to control the overall layout of an HTML/XML page

(column 10, lines 19-22, lines 30-34).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention

was made to modify Cooperstone's disclosure to use metadata to supplement a generalized view

of pages as taught by Day for the purpose of controlling the layout of pages (column 10, lines

30-34, Day). The skilled artisan would have been motivated to improve the invention of

Cooperstone per the above by presenting dynamically generated HTML pages to the browser

(column 4, lines 16-24, Day).

As to claim 8, Cooperstone discloses providing a data tier for accessing data from any of the business units (Figure 3, item 60, paragraph [0023], lines 13-14, paragraph [0148], lines 1-4).

As to claim 11, Cooperstone discloses a method of providing client services (business subscribers or clients, paragraph [0024], lines 8-9) comprising:

providing a multi-tiered E-platform architecture (Figure 8, paragraph [0119]) including:

a user interface (Figure 8, item 802, paragraph [0120], lines 1-4); a presentation tier coupled to the user interface (Figure 8, item 804, paragraph [0134], lines 1-5, paragraph [0135], lines 10-14) whereby a presentation tier including a page data structure providing a generalized view of data for a page (Figures 6 and 13) supplemented by metadata for field labels (Figure 13, "First name", "Last name",..), domain lists (Figure 6, item 96), edit rule definitions (Figure 13, "Social Security Number") , and help content (Figure 13, "help"); an integration tier coupled to the presentation tier (Figure 8, item 806, paragraph [0136]); a business tier coupled to the integration tier (Figure 8, item 808, paragraph [0139]) ; and a data tier coupled to the business tier (Figure 8, item 810, paragraph [0148]);

providing a distributed Internet application (DIA) linked to the presentation tier, the integration tier and the business tier (Figures 3 and 8, paragraph [0051], lines 1-4, paragraph [0052], lines 1-4, paragraph [0053], lines 1-3);

coupling an application service to the presentation tier (different applications link to interface tier, Figures 3 and 8) to determine task sequencing for updating and verifying a plurality of tasks related to data to be acquired from a database such that all of the plurality of tasks may be completed, verified, and error free in order to build a page data model from the data

(tasks in change "update" address, Figure 7a, paragraph [0108]-[0111], every task like "login",

"address change", involving update/verify data in order to complete tasks without error) in the

presentation tier (suggest action/procedure based on information provided by user, Figure 4,

paragraph [0027], lines 6-11, paragraph [0028); and

providing] a plurality of business units of a provider of the DIA in the business tier

(different type of administrative services, like payroll, insurance, retirement,.. paragraph [0022],

lines 5-17), the business units being accessible through the integration tier (seamless access

business units through integration tier, paragraph [0053], lines 1-6).

Cooperstone discloses the elements of claim 1 as noted above but does not explicitly

disclose a page data structure providing a generalized view of data for a page supplemented by

metadata.

Day discloses using stored metadata to control the overall layout of an HTML/XML page

(column 10, lines 19-22, lines 30-34).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention

was made to modify Cooperstone's disclosure to use metadata to supplement a generalized view

of pages as taught by Day for the purpose of controlling the layout of pages (column 10, lines

30-34, Day). The skilled artisan would have been motivated to improve the invention of

Cooperstone per the above by presenting dynamically generated HTML pages to the browser

(column 4, lines 16-24, Day).

As to claim 13, Cooperstone discloses providing an application services framework and a connectivity services framework in the integration tier (access control, data access, business rule validation, Figure 3, paragraph [0096] and [0108]).

As to claim 14, Cooperstone discloses wherein the data tier accesses data from any of the business units designated by a user of the DIA (paragraph [0148], paragraph [0170], lines 4-9).

As to claim 15, Cooperstone discloses the elements of claim 11 as noted above but does not explicitly disclose a page data structure controlled by the presentation tier.

Day discloses using stored metadata to control the overall layout of an HTML/XML page (column 10, lines 19-22, lines 30-34).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify Cooperstone's disclosure to use metadata to supplement a generalized view of pages as taught by Day for the purpose of controlling the layout of pages (column 10, lines 30-34, Day). The skilled artisan would have been motivated to improve the invention of Cooperstone per the above by presenting dynamically generated HTML pages to the browser (column 4, lines 16-24, Day).

As to claim 16, Cooperstone discloses wherein a user communicates with the presentation tier through a communication channel such as one of a computer, a PDA device, a web enabled phone device, a business to business communication and a telephone device (web

browser, telephone, PDA,.. could be the "Touch Point", i.e. communication point, Figure 8,

paragraph [0051], paragraph [0119]).

As to claim 17, Cooperstone discloses wherein the presentation tier manages user

interactions and communicates results of the user interactions to the business tier (based on the

interaction of user through browser, associated business task are presented to user, Figure 12,

paragraph [0080], lines 9-17, paragraph [0156], lines 1-6, paragraph [0157], lines 1-8).

As to claim 18, Cooperstone discloses wherein a user is one of a member, a member

service representative, a customer, a customer representative, an agent and a vendor (potential or

existing clients, employee, employer, paragraph [0080], lines 3-6).

As to claim 19, Cooperstone discloses wherein the application services framework

functions as a mediation between the presentation services framework and the connectivity

services framework (paragraph [0080], lines 9-17).

As to claim 20, Cooperstone discloses wherein each business unit provides at least one of

products and services for a user of the DIA (paragraph [0024], lines 1-7).

As to claim 21, Cooperstone discloses a data storage for each business unit (paragraph

[0148], lines 8-11).

As to claim 22, Cooperstone discloses wherein the data storage relates to a specific user

of the DIA (for user authorize to particular business unit, paragraph [0148], lines 8-11).

As to claim 23, Cooperstone discloses providing an access code for accessing the data

storage (authorization validation is required, paragraph [0108], lines 6-11).

As to claim 24, Cooperstone discloses providing a user profile portion in the presentation

tier (web site will be tailor to the user profile, paragraph [0028], lines 8-13).

As to claim 25, Cooperstone discloses providing an environment profile portion in the

presentation tier (presentation will be tailor to the user profile/interface device, paragraph [0028],

lines 8-13, paragraph [0051]).

As to claim 26, Cooperstone discloses providing a field edit services portion in the

presentation tier (paragraph [0123], l 1-3, paragraph [0129], lines 1-4).

As to claim 27, Cooperstone discloses providing a message display portion in the

presentation tier (Figure 5, paragraph [0086], lines 4-6).

As to claim 34, Cooperstone discloses providing an application service manager

(paragraph [0016], lines 1-5).

As to claim 35, Cooperstone discloses controlling a task order in which data passes from

the integration tier to the presentation tier (information is collected by the integration tier and

used to determine the needs of the client, paragraph [0080], lines 9-17).

As to claim 36, Cooperstone discloses providing a connectivity layer for continuously

translating data passing between the data tier and the presentation tier (using Distributed

Component Object Model, Java, and Common Object Request Broker Architecture to

communicate with system to pass data between presentation and data tiers, Figures 7 a/b/c,

paragraph [0096], Paragraph [0136]).

Claims 12, 28-31, and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Cooperstone and Day as applied to claim 11 above, and further in view of Felkey et al. (US

Publish 2002/0161667, hereinafter referred as Felkey).

As to claim 12, Cooperstone and Day disclose the elements of claim 11 as noted above

but does not explicitly disclose providing a presentation services framework in the presentation

tier.

Felkey discloses providing a presentation services framework in the presentation tier

(Figure 5c, paragraph [0072], lines 1-8).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention

was made to modify Cooperstone and Day's disclosure to include presentation services

framework in the presentation tier as taught by Felkey for the purpose of reusing and/or

configuring the exist JavaServer Pages and objects (paragraph [0072], lines 4-8, Felkey). The

skilled artisan would have been motivated to improve the invention of Cooperstone per the above

by presenting dynamically generated HTML pages to the browser.

As to claim 28, Cooperstone and Day disclose the elements of claim 11 as noted above

but do not explicitly disclose providing a page data model; and updating the page data model via

a plurality of web pages.

Felkey discloses a page data model (Figure 5c, paragraph [0079], lines 3-7); and

updating the page data model via a plurality of web pages (update after navigation and validation

with policies, Figure 5c, paragraph [0079], lines 7-9).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention

was made to modify Cooperstone and Day's disclosure to update page data via web pages as

taught by Felkey for the purpose of using Java code for display of dynamic content (paragraph

[0079], lines 9-10, Felkey). The skilled artisan would have been motivated to improve the

invention of Cooperstone per the above by presenting dynamically generated HTML pages to the

browser.

As to claim 29, Cooperstone and Day disclose the elements of claim 11 as noted above

but do not explicitly disclose a controller portion including a presentation controller and an

application servlet.

Felkey discloses web controller is a Java Servlet acting as a traffic cop for routing

requests (Figure 5c, paragraph [0079], lines 3-7).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention

was made to modify Cooperstone and Day's disclosure to use Java Servlet as web controller as

taught by Felkey for the purpose of navigation and validation (paragraph [0079], lines 9-10,

Felkey). The skilled artisan would have been motivated to improve the invention of Cooperstone

per the above by presenting dynamically generated HTML pages to the browser.

As to claim 30, Cooperstone and Day disclose the elements of claims 11 and 28 as noted

above but do not explicitly disclose providing a dynamic section generator portion in the

presentation tier.

Felkey discloses using JavaServer Pages (JSPs) to display dynamic content of pages

(Figure 5c, paragraph [0079], lines 3-13).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention

was made to modify Cooperstone and Day's disclosure to provide a dynamic section generator

portion as taught by Felkey for the purpose of reusing display objects (paragraph [0079], lines

13-19, Felkey). The skilled artisan would have been motivated to improve the invention of

Cooperstone per the above by presenting dynamically generated HTML pages to the browser.

As to claim 31, Cooperstone and Day disclose the elements of claims 11 and 28 as noted

above but do not explicitly disclose wherein the updating is accomplished by responding through

a Java Server page using a custom tag to extract data from the page data model.

Felkey discloses tag library is used to facilitate the use of display objects and display policies that can handle process logic to display a page (Figure 5c, paragraph [0079], lines 10-13).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify Cooperstone and Day's disclosure to use JSP tag library as taught by Felkey for the purpose of updating pages (paragraph [0079], lines 13-19, Felkey). The skilled artisan would have been motivated to improve the invention of Cooperstone per the above by presenting dynamically generated HTML pages to the browser.

As to claim 37, Cooperstone and Day disclose the elements of claim 11 as noted above but does not explicitly disclose wherein the presentation tier includes a rules-based page flow mechanism for controlling the flow of pages within a particular presentation task.

Felkey discloses pages are display based on validation and display policies (Figure 5c, paragraph [0079], lines 9-13).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify Cooperstone and Day's disclosure to use display policies to control the flow of pages as taught by Felkey for the purpose of performing business rules and transactions based upon the service interaction information (paragraph [0019], lines 5-9, Felkey). The skilled artisan would have been motivated to improve the invention of Cooperstone per the above to suggest action that need to be taken and actively guide the user through those action (paragraph [0028], lines 18-21, Cooperstone).

Claims 32 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Cooperstone, Day, and Felkey as applied to claim 31, and further in view of Slater (US Publish

2003/0023676).

As to claim 32, Cooperstone, Day, and Felkey (hereinafter referred as Cooperstone-Day-

Felkey) disclose the elements of claim 31 as noted above but do not explicitly disclose wherein

the dynamic section generator generates an HTML code for the Java Server page automatically

based on data in the page data model.

Slater discloses generating page's HTML code based on static and dynamic content

(Figure 1, paragraph [0037], lines 9-13).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention

was made to modify Cooperstone-Day-Felkey's disclosure to generate HTML code for the web

page dynamically based on templates as taught by Slate for the purpose of efficient client or web

application development and implementation (paragraph [0007], lines 1-6, Slate). The skilled

artisan would have been motivated to improve the invention of Cooperstone-Felkey per the

above by using pre-define templates to generate web pages (paragraph [0009], lines 3-6, Slater).

As to claim 33, Cooperstone-Day-Felkey discloses the elements of claim 32 as noted

above but does not explicitly disclose providing a dynamic section template to tailor a

presentation of the dynamic section generator.

Slater discloses merging template and context data to generate pages (Figure 2,

paragraph [0025], lines 5-6, paragraph [0037], lines 9-13).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify Cooperstone- Day-Felkey's disclosure to merge pre-defined templates and data to create view pages as taught by Slate for the purpose of efficient client or web application development and implementation (paragraph [0007], lines 1-6, Slate). The skilled artisan would have been motivated to improve the invention of Cooperstone-Felkey per the above by using pre-define templates to generate web pages (paragraph [0009], lines 3-6, Slater).

Allowable Subject Matter

Claim 38 would be allowable if rewritten or amended to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd paragraph, set forth in this Office action.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be

calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory

period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Shew-Fen Lin whose telephone number is 571-272-2672. The

examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM - 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Hosain Alam can be reached on 571-272-3978. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306. Any inquiry of a

general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the

receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-9600.

Shew-Fen Lin   Art Unit 2166
Patent Examiner   June 30, 2006

MOHAMMAD ALI
PRIMARY EXAMINER